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Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Marbleized Mantels, and manufacturers of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.

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A DARK CRIME EXPIATED

Oliver H. Bateman, Rapist and Double Murderer, Hanged.

John Bush, After Six Years in Prison and Four Tedious Trials, Appeals, Etc., is also Hanged—Was He Guilty?

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—Oliver H. Bateman was hanged to-day at Savannah, Missouri, for the murder of Annie and Adella McLaughlin, aged respectively nine and seven years, on Sunday, August 21 last. The girls visited Bateman's at noon, and ate dinner there, after which they started for home. This was the last seen of them alive. On Monday morning the mutilated bodies of both girls were found in a cornfield. A Coroner's Jury, after several days' session, returned a verdict that they died by the hands of parties unknown. Newton Bateman, a brother to Oliver, was suspected of the crime. Oliver Bateman was arrested on the 5th of September and it was found that the ball taken from the head of Annie McLaughlin exactly fit Oliver's pistol. He afterwards made a full confession of the deed. At the trial, October 2, he refused to have counsel defend him, pleaded guilty, and on Monday, October 6, was sentenced to be hanged.

JOHN BUSH.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 22.—John Bush was hanged here at noon to-day for the murder of Annie Vanmeter. The killing occurred about three miles from Lexington, at the farm-house of James Vanmeter, for whom Bush worked. On the evening of January 13, 1879, Vanmeter spoke to Bush about some falsehoods the latter's wife had been telling Mrs. Vanmeter. Bush denied that anything of the kind had been said, and Vanmeter took him into the house to see Mrs. Vanmeter. Bush still protested, and asserted that the children, including Miss Annie, a girl of eighteen, had said certain things. She denied the accusation, whereupon Bush called her a d-d liar, and her father struck him with a drawing-knife he had in his hand, and ordered him off the place. Bush went to his cabin, about 100 yards away, and was returning with a pistol, when Mrs. Vanmeter saw him and ran out to induce him to go away. She was closely followed by Miss Annie. Bush told Mrs. Vanmeter he had come to settle the fuss or settle somebody. She seized his pistol, which just then was discharged, the powder burning her hand and the bullet grazing her finger. Just then Vanmeter came round the house, shotgun in hand, and fired at Bush. About this time it was discovered that Miss Annie was shot through the left thigh. Bush immediately came to Lexington, and delivered himself up to a magistrate, stating that he did not know whose fire had hit the girl, but knowing the officers would be after him he surrendered himself rather than wander around. Five days later the wounded girl died of blood-poisoning, and a week after Bush was brought before a bench of magistrates, waived examination, and was held for trial, which began February 14. The testimony established the facts given, but there was a conflict of evidence as to whether Bush or Vanmeter shot the girl, whether the girl said she was shot before or after her father fired, and whether Bush's pistol was or was not pointed at her. It was established that the chief physician who attended the patient was at the time desquinating after scarlet fever; that one child died of that disease six days after he was called, and that two other members of the family had it. Judicial experts testified that scarlet fever could poison a wound; that one might die from such poisoning without showing signs of scarlet fever, and that deaths from scarlet fever in malignant type took place in an exceedingly short time, and without the usual manifestations of its presence. Medical evidence was also produced to show but treatment of the wound by tight bandaging, tending to produce blood poisoning.

The trial resulted in a disagreement. A second trial secured a verdict of guilty, with the death penalty. The Kentucky Court of Appeals set the verdict aside. The case was then, after a third trial and conviction, carried to the United States Circuit Court on the ground that when the second indictment was found, colored men were, by Kentucky laws, excluded from the grand jury and from the petit jury. The United States Circuit Court ordered Bush released at Lexington, State authorities to be notified of the time and place. Bush was released and re-arrested, tried and convicted. The case was appealed to the Kentucky Court of Appeals, and the Lower Court sustained. The United States Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Court of Appeals. Still another indictment and trial followed in the February term of 1884. This, his fourth trial, ended in his conviction and death sentence for April 16. Time was extended for an appeal, and the Court of Appeals again sustained the Lower Court.

Bush is thirty-five, a brown-skinned negro, of large frame and fine figure. His African features display considerable intelligence. He was born the slave of Jeremiah Delph, at whose death he passed into the hands of the Vanmeters, in the same neighborhood. He bore a good reputation as a servant with the farmers for whom he worked, but had a violent temper. He learned to read and write, and by a wife formerly a slave had several children. These and his wife always lived with him as a steady family.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 22.—A call will be issued in a few days for a convention of river and railroad coal miners to be held in this city on the 27th inst. The objects of the convention will be to consider the subject of arbitration for the railroad mines, to settle grievances of the river miners, and to elect officers.

Mary Brown Acquitted of Murder.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—The jury in the case of Mary Brown, on trial for the murder of a peddler named Laveigne, after hours of deliberation, acquitted her. A jury was immediately impaneled to try the case of ex-County Treasurer George W. Seibor for the embezzlement of \$26,000 county funds.

No More "Chaff."

DETROIT, Nov. 25.—"Chaff," a literary and society weekly, published here the past four years, and well known among the theatrical profession of the country, has suspended

AT LAST.

Cleveland's Lowest Plurality is 1,077—Presidential Pluralities in Round Numbers of all the States—Is Cleveland to be Starred?

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The State Canvassers met at noon, all being present. Secretary Wood announced the footings of the tables as follows:

The highest Democratic elector, Priest, 563,154. Highest Republican elector, Carson, 562,005. Plurality, 1,149.

Lowest Democratic elector, Ottendorfer, 563,048; lowest Republican elector, Harris, 561,971. Plurality, 1,077.

Highest Prohibition elector, Miller, 25,000; lowest, Ellsworth, 24,948.

Highest Butler elector, O'Donnell, 17,004; lowest, Campbell, 16,751.

After the announcement the members of the Board signed the tables and certificates.

PRESIDENTIAL PLURALITIES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—The Times makes up the figures as follows:

States.	ity.	tors.	States.	ity.	tors.
Alabama.....	30,000	10	Missouri.....	33,000	10
Arkansas.....	28,000	7	New Jersey.....	4,100	9
Connecticut.....	1,200	6	New York.....	1,100	3
Delaware.....	4,200	3	N. Caroline.....	15,000	11
Florida.....	5,100	4	S. Carolina.....	43,000	9
Georgia.....	45,000	12	Tennessee.....	12,000	12
Indiana.....	5,500	13	Texas.....	98,500	13
Kentucky.....	45,000	13	Virginia.....	14,000	12
Louisiana.....	30,000	8	West Virg'n.....	4,000	6
Maryland.....	16,000	8			
Mississippi.....	33,000	9	Totals.....	457,700	215

FOR BLAINE:

California.....	10,000	8	Nevada.....	1,000	3
Colorado.....	5,000	3	N. Hampshire.....	4,000	4
Illinois.....	15,000	22	Ohio.....	31,000	21
Iowa.....	10,000	13	Oregon.....	2,100	8
Kansas.....	63,000	9	Pennsylvania.....	80,000	20
Maine.....	30,000	6	Rhode Island.....	7,000	4
Massachusetts.....	15,000	14	Vermont.....	23,000	4
Michigan.....	4,000	13	Wisconsin.....	9,000	11
Minnesota.....	32,000	7			
Nebraska.....	20,000	5	Totals.....	356,100	182

Cleveland's electoral majority, 37.
Cleveland's popular majority, 101,600.

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Cleveland's popular majority, 101,600.

The above aggregate vote is within a few hundred of the official returns, which are not all in yet, and the vote of the States are therefore all given in round numbers.

IS CLEVELAND TO BE MARRIED?

BUFFALO, Nov. 22.—The names of three or four prominent society ladies of Buffalo have been mentioned at different times as prospective brides of President-elect Cleveland. Now rumor has it that the Governor is to marry none whose names have heretofore been mentioned, but is soon to wed Miss Jennie Humphrey, a daughter of ex-Judge James H. Humphrey, of Niagara street, this city. Miss Humphrey and her mother have been in New York since the 10th inst., where it is said the trousseau of the bride is being made. Miss Humphrey is a lady of medium height, graceful figure, attractive features and stylish carriage. Her eyes are deep blue, and give a piquant expression to her countenance. Her father, Judge Humphrey, filled an unexpired term on the Superior Court bench. He was defeated at the ensuing election to fill the vacancy. Afterward he represented this district one term in Congress. He is a partner of the Hon. Daniel N. Lockwood, who nominated Cleveland at the Chicago Convention.

A MERE RUMOR.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A Milwaukee dispatch yesterday stated that the Independent Republican National Committee had prepared and would soon issue an address to President-elect Cleveland. Inquiry at the rooms of the Independent Republican National Committee elicited the information that this address was not official. It was an untimely premature. An address would probably be issued soon, however. What its contents would be it was impossible to ascertain. Neither Francis C. Barlow, J. W. Hager nor George William Curtis seemed to know by what authority the circular had been issued. It is probable that one of the Independents, in Milwaukee, gave the thing away before the committee desired the address to be made public.

BOUNCING THE CHINESE.

AN KU TO BE RESHIPED TO CALCUTTA AT ONCE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Ah Ku, the Chinaman who was arrested a few days ago on landing from the vessel John Sanders, Captain Thornadyke, from Calcutta, in violation of the anti-Chinese law, was yesterday, by United States Commissioner Shields, remanded to the custody of the Deputy Marshal who arrested him until the time when the vessel sails for Calcutta. Then, the Commissioner rules, he shall be taken on board and conveyed to the port from whence he came, as he has no right to remain in America. Argument in this case, which is the first of the kind ever brought up in this district, has been going on for several days before the Commissioner. Ah Ku shipped in Calcutta on board Captain Thornadyke's vessel as a cook, and he retained his position until he reached New York, when he deserted. He claims that some years ago he was in America, and when he left he secured a certificate from the Collector of the Port which gave him the right to land when he returned, but this he unfortunately lost. He also claims that he was born in Hong Kong, and is therefore a British subject and can not be sent from America under the Chinese act. This was the line of argument pursued by the prisoner's counsel, James Davenport. The lawyer will appeal from the decision, and on a writ of habeas corpus will take his client before Judge Brown.

UNIONTOWNS, Pa., Nov. 22.—Billy O'Brien, manager of Dominick McCaffrey, has telegraphed to P. J. Donohue, of New York, to call on Shedy, John L. Sullivan's manager, and offer him \$5,000 as a certainty for Sullivan to box McCaffrey four rounds, in San Francisco, the latter part of February, or make a match, same time and place, winner to take everything, \$1,000 to be posted at once to make the match.

Badly Mutilated.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 22.—At a Democratic jollification last night at Minerva, Ohio, Edward Labus was fatally injured by the premature discharge of a cannon. Both hands and one leg were torn from his body.

THE EXCITED MEXICANS

Determined Opposition to the Issuance of \$13,000,000 in Bonds.

Lively Scenes in the Mexican Congress—The Populace Thoroughly Aroused—A Terrific Encounter with Swords—Confidence in Gen. Diaz.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 22.—Since Saturday night this city has been in the greatest commotion on account of the discussion by Congress of the bill on the conversion of the English debt. This bill contains a clause authorizing the issue of new bonds in the sum of thirteen million dollars for the payment of commissions to those who manipulated the arrangement, in addition to the payment of the bondholders. The people en masse and a large minority in Congress protested energetically against this clause.

On Saturday last, and every day this week, the sessions of Congress have been very stormy. Members of the opposition strongly protested against Congress being surrounded by Federal troops, with the result that the troops were withdrawn a short distance. Every night this week large mobs, headed by students, have passed through the streets crying, "Death to President Gonzales!" "Down with the English debt!"

Wednesday night they visited the house of General Diaz, and one of their orators made a fierce speech urging Diaz to disavow any approval of the obnoxious clause. The speech was lost, however, as Diaz was not at home.

Yesterday morning the striking factory hands at Filaplan, near here, started into the city, when a squadron of the Eighth Cavalry, sent to detain them, pronounced against the Government. This news filled the city with alarm, and all the stores on the principal streets were closed at 11 o'clock in the morning. Meantime the wildest and most improbable rumors circulated.

In the afternoon the galleries of Congress were crowded to overflowing. Immediately after the roll-call a member, from Guadalupe, offered a resolution suspending the discussion for a few days. He was hissed by the galleries, whereupon Jesus Fuentes Minoz, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, offered another resolution suspending the discussion of the debt question until after the installation of President Diaz. This motion was hailed with tremendous applause and passed the House by acclamation. Congress adjourned immediately thereafter.

An immense crowd waited in front of the building in which Congress meets to greet General Diaz, who was in attendance. Mirco Vinas, Francisco Romero and other opposition orators, backed by the mounted police and a squad of cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Manuel Gonzales, son of the President, ordered this crowd to disperse, whereupon the people threw themselves on the policemen and soldiers, and for a space of ten minutes a terrible struggle was kept up, during which young Gonzales broke his sword over a citizen, when he was dragged from his horse by the enraged people, and his life was only saved by a charge made by a company of mounted rural guards, who rescued him, and soon dispersed the mob. During this encounter the swords of the soldiers could be seen gleaming in the rays of the sun and then to descend on the head of some man of the crowd. Often the side of the blade was used, but in many instances the edge was brought into use. It is not known that anybody was killed in the encounter, but many are wounded on both sides.

Last night angry crowds rushed through the streets, breaking lamps and stoning policemen, but it is generally thought that everything will soon be quiet. The people have perfect confidence in General Diaz, and will gladly see the debt question pass into his hands.

A NIGHT OF TERROR.

The Steamer Guadalupe Stuck on a Bar in a Violent Storm.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Nov. 22.—The steamer Guadalupe, which sailed from New York at 4 p. m. Wednesday for Galveston, when off Barnegat inlet, about twenty miles southeast of here, at 10 o'clock struck on the outer bar and remained fast. The night was pitch dark and a violent storm raging. Keeper Ridgeway, of Life Saving Station No. 18, discovered the vessel almost immediately, and with his crew, launched the only lifeboat at the station. The boat reached the steamer at 5 o'clock in the morning.

There were on board seven cabin and sixty-two steerage passengers and, besides a crew of thirty, the vessel was lying hard on and the sea dashed against her with tremendous force. The utmost consternation prevailed among the passengers. Men and women, some with children in their arms, rushed hither and thither, uttering cries of despair. As wave after wave broke over the deck the situation seemed to grow more desperate and the passengers became almost unmanageable. The appearance of the life boat, however, reassured them, and with the assistance of the steamer's crew the work of disembarking the passengers was safely accomplished. All were finally landed, drenched to the skin, on Barnegat beach. They are now comfortably quartered at Barnegat village. All of the baggage and personal effects of the passengers were landed during the day.

The captain and crew will remain on the vessel subject to orders from the owners. The Guadalupe is loaded with railroad iron and general merchandise. She is very hard on and grinding heavily and making water very fast. If the sea subsides the vessel will probably be gotten off, but she is in a dangerous position. The Guadalupe is an iron steamer 333 feet long, and built in 1881 at John Roach's yard at Chester, Pennsylvania.

RESTORED TO LIFE.

A Lynched Murderer Has No Remembrance of the Event.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 22.—Joseph Cook, the murderer of Leonard Rahl, who was hanged at Blue Hill, Nebraska, Monday afternoon by a mob, and afterward cut down and revived by the sheriff, is now in jail in Red Cloud, under the care of physicians. Besides his bodily injuries he is completely deranged. He presents a pitiful appearance, his neck

being swollen to an abnormal size, the mark of the lynchers' rope being plainly visible in blue and black colorings. One of his ears is severely cut and his body is covered with bruises and cuts, for it is understood that the infuriated crowd beat and buffeted their victim while traveling from the Court House to the wind mill gallows, a distance of nearly a mile. His animation is entirely restored, and at present there does not seem to be any sign of internal hemorrhage. Cook does not remember anything of the attempted lynching. When he looked in a mirror and saw the bruises on his neck he asked a deputy sheriff how they came there. He was told that he had fallen, but in no way does he show any sign of knowing the terrible ordeal through which he has passed. His conversation is incoherent and wandering, and the physicians are of the opinion that he will never regain his reason.

A GIANT PUGILIST.

Dan Murphy, of Oregon, to be the Future Paralyzer.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—There is a giant coming East who promises to astonish the people and paralyze the pugilists. John L. Sullivan discovered him in the far West and is going to send out Pat Sheely to bring him on and make a "man" of him. The giant's name is Dan Murphy and he lives at or near Portland, Oregon. He has never learned to fight scientifically, but he gives great promise. This is Sullivan's description of him:

"He is six feet eight inches high and built in proportion. He weighs 271 pounds without any fat on him and he is as active as the best of them. He's got a fighter's head, good shoulders and a thick neck, and if he's rightly handled, he will make a 300 pound daisy."

It's generally believed that Sullivan's intention is to rear up an antagonist worthy of him so much as to produce some one to take his place. The Bostonian seriously contemplates retiring.

CONVICTED OF WITCHCRAFT.

How a Clairvoyant Operated on the Superstition of the Canadians.

DETROIT, Nov. 22.—For some weeks past William Merritt, or "Mexican Jack," a so-called clairvoyant, has created some excitement in St. Thomas, Ontario, by his alleged predictions of accidents on the Canadian Southern Railroad. The confidence in his power to foretell was so great that on days he set down for accidents the railroad company found difficulty in getting their men to work. The company put a detective to work to make a case against Merritt. He was arrested for witchcraft—this being made possible by a law which came into force during the time of George IV. Merritt was arrested and brought up for trial on Saturday last, but was remanded, bail being furnished. Yesterday he was brought up for sentence, and was given three days to leave the town or serve three months in jail. He chose the former and immediately left St. Thomas.

WAR CLAIM REJECTED.

Lamar Will Now Appeal to the Supreme Court.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The suit of Gazeaway B. Lamar, of Savannah, Georgia, against Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, which has been in the courts since 1873, was terminated yesterday, the jury finding a verdict for the defendant. The suit was for \$935,000, damages sustained by the seizure of 426 bales of cotton in 1865. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

District Attorney Root says of the case: "It is the first case of the kind ever decided in the United States Circuit Court. The moral effect of the verdict can not be overestimated. There are many such cases now in course of trial and preparation which will be affected by the result of the present one. Millions of dollars are involved in them."

Mr. Moody in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 22.—A Christian Convention, conducted by Dwight L. Moody, has opened in this city. The meeting was held in the large Central Presbyterian Church, and though admission was only by ticket the church was crowded to overflowing. On the platform with Mr. Moody were many of the pastors of the city, including the Rev. Dr. Ball. Two or three hymns were sung, and Mr. Moody spoke in favor of revival. His remarks aroused great interest, and at the close he gave an opportunity for asking questions, which he answered. In the evening hundreds of people who sought admission to the church were turned away. The meetings will continue some days, and seem certain to result in a great number of converts.

Chicago Shrewdness vs. St. Louis Innocence.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—The Chicago delegation in the cattle convention played a sharp trick on St. Louis yesterday. By an understanding with the railroad a Chicago man caused to be read an invitation for the entire convention to adjourn to Chicago and finish its work. Special trains would be provided and free transportation given. St. Louis had no delegation on the floor, and the citizens howled at the audacity, but the invitation was accepted and the convention will go up in a body. The Chicago men are wild with delight at the success of their scheme.

The Trade.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Interviews were recently published showing that H. B. Claflin & Co., Bates, Reed & Cooley, and some other firms, through the dullness of the dry goods trade, will soon lead in the reduction of salaries. On the other hand, the opinions of several leading dry goods firms printed this morning show the conviction that trade will soon improve, and that no reduction of wages or force will be necessary. Among the well-known firms sharing these views are Tefft, Weller & Co., Sweetzer, Pembroke & Co., and Harbison & Loder.

The Time is Too Short.